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would, it was then quite impossible I should point out the complementary note of my learned colleague, since that note was published only two months or so after I had written my article, and I had addressed it to the Editor of the BRYOLOGIST.

At last, Mrs. Britton observes I have wrongfully written *Pilotrichella cymbifolia* (Sulliv.) Ren. & Card., instead of *Pilotrichella cymbifolia* (Sulliv.) Jaegr. Most willingly I confess she is right. I should have looked into Jaeger's work, instead of merely and simply trusting to the article that has inspired mine and where you may read: *Pilotrichella cymbifolia* (Sulliv.) Ren. & Card. Musc. Amer. Sept. 44. 1895. (BRYOLOGIST 6:60). Now that article bears the signature of Mrs. Britton herself! Does not my amiable colleague fear to have rendered herself, in her turn, rather "liable to ridicule" whilst blaming me for a mistake she herself was the first to commit?

Last of all, I shall remark that Mrs. Britton gives wrongfully among the synonyms of *Homalothecium subcapillatum* Sulliv., *Pterogonium ascendens* Schw., and *Platygyrium brachycladon* Kindb. It is not known exactly what Bridel's *Pterigynandrum brachycladon* is. That author quotes as synonym of its species; *Pterogonium decumbens* Schw. Suppl. II. I. 32, Tab. CX, which from the description, the plate and the specimen preserved in Hedwig-Schwaegrichen's Herbarium, is obviously the *Homalothecium subcapillatum* (Hedw.) Sulliv. It is therefore possible Bridel's plant should likewise be related to that species. But certainly such is not the case with *Pterogonium ascendens* Schw. Supp. III. I. 2, Tab. CCXLIII, nor with the *Platygyrium brachycladon* Kindb. Eur. & N. A. Br. 31. Those two names concern one and the same species, with leaves provided with double and very short nerve, which has evidently nothing common with *Homalothecium subcapillatum* and which is, on the contrary, nearly related to *Platygyrium repens*, as I showed in my Revision of the Types of Hedwig and Schwaegrichen, with figures to support it. My opinion, based on the examination of the types of *Pterogonium ascendens* preserved in the collection of those two authors in Boissier Herbarium, has, besides, been admitted, without being discussed ever so little, by Mrs. Britton herself (BRYOLOGIST, 5:II) I do not know upon what reasons she now grounds her change of opinion; it seems to me it would be useful if she should state those reasons in the BRYOLOGIST.

Charleville, May 15, 1904.

HAMMOCK FORMATION.

The following is taken from the Journal of the New York Botanical Garden, Vol. V : August, 1904, p. 162.

The hammocks consist of isolated groups of hardwood trees, shrubs, vines and herbaceous plants in the pinelands. The dense, often almost impenetrable growth excludes the direct sunlight and maintains a high degree of moisture, both conditions being favorable to the development of fungi, hepatics, mosses and ferns, representatives of which occur in great abundance.

JOHN K. SMALL.